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Agriculture development and food security

Report of the Second Committee

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I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Agriculture development and food security" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 19th, 20th, 29th and 33rd meetings, on 1, 5 and 15 November and 5 December 2012. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.19, 20, 29 and 33). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 8 to 10 October (see A/C.2/67/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Report of the Secretary-General on agriculture development and food security (A/67/294);

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report on the main decisions and policy recommendations of the Committee on World Food Security (A/67/86-E/2012/71);

(c) Note verbale dated 24 October 2012 from the Permanent Mission of the Plurinational State of Bolivia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretariat (A/67/553).

4. At the 19th meeting, on 1 November, the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/67/SR.19).

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5. At the same meeting, the Director of the Division for Sustainable Development of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs responded to comments made and questions posed by the representatives of Ethiopia and the United Republic of Tanzania (see A/C.2/67/SR.19).

II. Consideration of draft resolutions A/C.2/67/L.31 and A/C.2/67/L.48

6. At the 29th meeting, on 15 November, the representative of Algeria, on behalf of the Group of 77 and China, introduced a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development and food security" (A/C.2/67/L.31), which read:

"*The General Assembly*,

"*Recalling* the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security, particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security,

"*Recalling also* the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development, Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21, the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ('Johannesburg Plan of Implementation'), the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, entitled 'The future we want', the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, the 2005 World Summit Outcome and the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus, the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020, as well as its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010 and 66/220 of 22 December 2011,

"*Reiterating* that the multiple and complex causes of the global crises, in particular poverty and unequal distribution of income, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long terms by national Governments and the international community, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and nutrition and to achieve the objective of reducing by half the number of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

"*Recalling* the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action, the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later, including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the number of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the goals set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,

"*Recalling also* its resolutions 66/221 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Quinoa, 2013, and 66/222 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Family Farming, 2014,

"*Noting with appreciation* the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and on enhancing food security and nutrition,

"*Recalling* the commitments made to achieve global food security and provide adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, and noting with appreciation the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which aims to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural productivity and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities in Africa,

"*Stressing* the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries and to create a more level playing field in agriculture through a substantial improvement in market access, a substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support and the parallel elimination, by the end of 2013, of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect, as provided in the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization, the decision of 1 August 2004 of the General Council of the World Trade Organization and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration adopted by the World Trade Organization in 2005,

"*Reaffirming* the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet nutritional needs, especially those of women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations, through, inter alia, targeted and effective programming,

"*Remaining deeply concerned* about the continuing large-scale humanitarian disaster being faced by millions of people in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel,

"*Recognizing* the challenges that climate change poses to global food security and that developing countries are likely to be at high risk of food insecurity brought about by, inter alia, climate change,

"*Acknowledging* that food losses and waste amounting to 1.3 billion tons, or roughly one third of annual global food production, occur in both high- and low-income countries owing to unsustainable consumption practices and a lack of infrastructure, respectively, and recognizing the need to take urgent measures to reduce pre- and post-harvest losses and the waste of food at the consumption stage,

"*Reiterating* the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition,

"*Reiterating also* that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development through production activities that are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor and invigorate production and sustained economic growth,

"*Recognizing* the importance and positive role of smallholder farmers, including women, cooperatives and indigenous peoples, and local communities in developing countries, and their knowledge and practices, in the conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations and their important contribution to the achievement of food security, as well as in the implementation of development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

"*Taking note* of the endorsement by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 of the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,

"1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;

"2. *Reiterates* the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and international development policies, taking into account the importance of enhancing synergies between sustainable agriculture, biodiversity, food security, nutrition and development policies;

"3. *Also reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security is both an international challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and the eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led and built in consultation with all key stakeholders at the national level, as appropriate, and urges Member States, especially those that suffer from food insecurity, to make food security a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

"4. *Calls upon* the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development, especially the comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

"5. *Welcomes* the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, as a vision for a future free from hunger;

"6. *Also welcomes* the proclamation of the year 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa and the launch of the Year on 5 December 2012, and encourages all Member States, the United Nations system and all other

relevant stakeholders to take advantage of the Year as a way of promoting the traditional knowledge of the Andean and other indigenous peoples and contributing to the achievement of food security and nutrition and poverty eradication, and underlines in this regard, the organization of the International Committee for the Coordination of the International Year of Quinoa, which will promote programmes and activities to ensure the success of the Year, including the master plan of activities for the International Year of Quinoa on the theme 'A future sown thousands of years ago';

"7. *Further welcomes* the decision of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to appoint Juan Evo Morales Ayma, President of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, and Nadine Heredia Alarcón de Humala, First Lady of Peru, as Special Ambassadors to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for the International Year of Quinoa, recognizing their leadership and commitment in the fight against hunger and malnutrition;

"8. *Welcomes* the Scale Up Nutrition initiative, which encourages increased political commitment and programmatic alignment to accelerate reductions in levels of global hunger and undernutrition, with an emphasis on women and on children under 2 years of age;

"9. *Stresses* the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to excessively and highly volatile prices in agricultural commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban-dwellers;

"10. *Also stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, including through improving the functioning of markets and trading systems, transferring technology and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development;

"11. *Further stresses* the need to increase investment in agriculture and rural development, including through international cooperation, with a view to increasing the agricultural production of developing countries, many of which have become net food importers;

"12. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience of food and agricultural production to climate change;

"13. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security, nutrition and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;

"14. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes

and mother-and-child nutrition programmes and, in this regard, underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and system development;

"15. *Reaffirms* the need to promote research for food and agriculture, including research to adapt to and mitigate climate change, and for access to research results and technologies at the national, regional and international levels, as appropriate;

"16. *Calls for* closing the gender gap with respect to productive resources in agriculture, notes with concern that the gender gap persists for many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women, including needs related to food and nutritional security for themselves and their families, and to promote adequate standards of living for them as well as decent conditions of work and access to local, regional and global markets;

"17. *Underlines* the need to improve the reliability and timeliness of early warning systems and to strengthen the capacity to develop and utilize such systems at the national, regional and international levels, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies;

"18. *Recognizes* the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, takes note of the Agricultural Market Information System hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, and urges the participating international organizations, private-sector actors and Governments to ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;

"19. *Stresses* the need to revitalize the agriculture and rural development sectors, in particular in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, and underlines the importance of taking the actions necessary to better address the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, enhancing access by agriculture producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care and social services, education and training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater, water harvesting and storage and the development of an adequate rural infrastructure;

"20. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all to those markets, especially smallholder and women farmers in developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization aimed at creating incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and to compete on a more equal footing in world food markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent

with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

"21. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory, and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets, and emphasizes that a timely, ambitious, comprehensive, balanced and development-oriented outcome of the Doha Round of World Trade Organization negotiations would be important and a key action to improve food security;

"22. *Calls upon* Member States and the World Trade Organization to take measures to promote trade policies that would be capable of promoting further trade in agriculture products, identifying the obstacles to trade which have the most serious impact on the world's poor and contributing to supporting small-scale and marginalized producers in developing countries;

"23. *Stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations, the public sector and the private sector in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security and nutrition;

"24. *Also stresses* the need to reduce food losses and waste throughout the food chain;

"25. *Promotes* a significant expansion of research on food and agriculture, and its funding, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions, and promoting technology transfer and the sharing of knowledge and practices and research;

"26. *Recognizes* the role of the Committee on World Food Security as a key organ in addressing the issue of global food security in the context of the global partnership for food security;

"27. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, in order to enhance the productivity and nutritional quality of food crops and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

"28. *Also encourages* countries to implement the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security, endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012 with the overarching goal of achieving food security

for all and to support the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security;

"29. *Reaffirms its commitment* to making every effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in support of developing countries, in particular those countries that are lagging most behind and those Goals that are most off track, thus improving the lives of the poorest people;

"30. *Invites* the intergovernmental and other relevant processes on the United Nations development agenda beyond 2015 to give due consideration to the issue of agriculture development and food security;

"31. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the present resolution;

"32. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled 'Agriculture development and food security'."

7. At its 33rd meeting, on 5 December, the Committee had before it a draft resolution entitled "Agriculture development and food security" (A/C.2/67/L.48), submitted by the Vice-Chair, Mr. Stefano Stefanile (Italy), on the basis of informal consultations held on draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.31.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee was informed that draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.48 had no programme budget implications.

9. Also at the 33rd meeting, the representative of the Dominican Republic, in her capacity as the facilitator of the draft resolution, orally corrected the draft resolution (see A/C.2/67/SR.33).

10. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.48, as orally corrected (see para. 13).

11. After the adoption of the draft resolution, the representative of the United States of America made a statement (see A/C.2/67/SR.33).

12. In the light of the adoption of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.48, draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.31 was withdrawn by its sponsors.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

13. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Agriculture development and food security

The General Assembly,

Recalling the Declaration of the World Summit on Food Security,[1] particularly the Five Rome Principles for Sustainable Global Food Security,

Recalling also the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development,[2] Agenda 21,[3] the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21,[4] the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development[5] and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),[6] the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,[7] the 2005 World Summit Outcome,[8] the Doha Declaration on Financing for Development: outcome document of the Follow-up International Conference on Financing for Development to Review the Implementation of the Monterrey Consensus,[9] the outcome document of the High-level Plenary Meeting of the General Assembly on the Millennium Development Goals[10] and the Programme of Action for the Least Developed Countries for the Decade 2011-2020,[11] as well as its resolutions 65/178 of 20 December 2010 and 66/220 of 22 December 2011,

Recalling further the outcome document of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development, held in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, from 20 to 22 June 2012, entitled "The future we want",[12]

Recalling its resolutions 66/221 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Quinoa and 66/222 of 22 December 2011 on the International Year of Family Farming,

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[1] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document WSFS 2009/2.

[2] *Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992*, vol. I, *Resolutions Adopted by the Conference* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigendum), resolution 1, annex I.

[3] Ibid., annex II.

[4] Resolution S-19/2, annex.

[5] *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[6] Ibid., resolution 2, annex.

[7] *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18-22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

[8] Resolution 60/1.

[9] Resolution 63/239, annex.

[10] Resolution 65/1.

[11] *Report of the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, Istanbul, Turkey, 9-13 May 2011* (United Nations publication, Sales No. 11.II.A.1), chap. II.

[12] Resolution 66/288, annex.

Expressing concern that the multiple and complex causes of the food crises that occur in different regions of the world, affecting developing countries, especially net food importers, and their consequences for food security and nutrition require a comprehensive and coordinated response in the short, medium and long term by national Governments and the international community, reiterating that the root causes of food insecurity are poverty and inequity, and remaining concerned that excessively volatile food prices pose a serious challenge to the fight against poverty and hunger and to the efforts of developing countries to attain food security and nutrition and to achieve the objective of reducing by half the proportion of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as other internationally agreed development goals, including the Millennium Development Goals,

Recalling the Rome Declaration on World Food Security and the World Food Summit Plan of Action,[13] the Declaration of the World Food Summit: five years later,[14] including the goal of achieving food security for all through an ongoing effort to eradicate hunger in all countries, with an immediate view to reducing by half the proportion of undernourished people no later than 2015, as well as the commitment to achieving the goals set out in paragraph 19 of the United Nations Millennium Declaration,[15]

Noting with appreciation the work undertaken by relevant international bodies and organizations, including the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and the World Food Programme, on agricultural development and on enhancing food security and nutrition,

Welcoming national, regional and international initiatives and commitments aimed at improving food security and nutrition,

Recalling the commitments made to achieve global food security and to provide adequate and predictable resources through bilateral and multilateral channels, including the financial and policy commitments set out in the Aquila Food Security Initiative, and noting with appreciation the launch of the New Alliance for Food Security and Nutrition, which aims to accelerate the flow of private capital to African agriculture, take to scale new technologies and other innovations that can increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity and reduce the risk borne by vulnerable economies and communities in Africa,

Recalling also the adoption of the Abuja Declaration on the Development of Agribusiness and Agro-Industries in Africa by the African Union Council on 10 March 2010, in which the Council called, inter alia, for renewed commitment to increasing allocations in national budgets to the agricultural sector and for the adoption of programmes to accelerate the development of value chains for strategic food commodities, build competitive food supply systems and reduce reliance on food imports,

Stressing the importance of an enabling international and national environment to increase and sustain investment in the agriculture sector of developing countries

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[13] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Report of the World Food Summit, 13-17 November 1996* (WFS 96/REP), part one, appendix.

[14] Ibid., *Report of the World Food Summit: five years later, 10-13 June 2002*, part one, appendix; see also A/57/499, annex.

[15] See resolution 55/2.

and to create a more level playing field in agricultural trade through substantial improvement in market access, substantial reduction in trade-distorting domestic support and the parallel elimination of all forms of export subsidies and disciplines on all export measures with equivalent effect as provided in the mandate from the Doha Work Programme of the World Trade Organization,[16] the decision of the General Council of the World Trade Organization of August 2004[17] and the Hong Kong Ministerial Declaration,[18]

Reaffirming the right of everyone to have access to safe, sufficient and nutritious food, consistent with the right to adequate food and the fundamental right of everyone to be free from hunger, so as to be able to fully develop and maintain his or her physical and mental capacities, and underlining the need to make special efforts to meet the nutritional needs, especially, of women, children, older persons, indigenous peoples and persons with disabilities, as well as those living in vulnerable situations,

Stressing the importance of the preservation of the natural resource base for food security,

Remaining deeply concerned about the continuing large-scale humanitarian disaster being faced by millions of people in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel,

Taking into account the urgent need for action to address the adverse effects of climate change on food security, as well as the root causes of food insecurity, in a manner consistent with the progressive realization of the right to adequate food in the context of national food security,

Acknowledging that food losses and waste, estimated at 1.3 billion tons annually, occur in both low- and high-income countries at all stages of the food supply chain, as well as the consumption stage, and recognizing the need to take urgent measures to reduce pre- and post-harvest losses and waste of food,

Reiterating the importance of empowering rural women as critical agents for enhancing agricultural and rural development and food security and nutrition,

Recognizing that farmers, including small-scale farmers and fisherfolk, pastoralists and foresters, can make important contributions to sustainable development through production activities that are environmentally sound, enhance food security and the livelihood of the poor and invigorate production and sustained economic growth,

Recognizing also the importance and the positive role of smallholder farmers, including women, cooperatives and indigenous and local communities in developing countries, and their knowledge and practices, in the conservation and sustainable use of traditional crops and biodiversity for present and future generations as an important contribution to the achievement of food security, as well as in the implementation of development goals in such fields as employment policy, social integration, regional and rural development, agriculture and environmental protection,

Welcoming the outcome of the thirty-eighth (special) session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome on 11 May 2012, which endorsed the

[16] See A/C.2/56/7, annex.

[17] World Trade Organization, document WT/L/579.

[18] World Trade Organization, document WT/MIN(05)/DEC.

Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,[19] and the outcome of the thirty-ninth session of the Committee on World Food Security, held in Rome from 15 to 20 October 2012,

Taking note of the reports of the High-level Panel of Experts on Food Security and Nutrition of the Committee on World Food Security entitled "Food security and climate change" and "Social protection for food security" and the approved terms of reference for an inclusive consultation process within the Committee to develop and ensure broad ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investment,

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General;[20]

2. *Reiterates* the need to adequately and urgently address agriculture development and food security in the context of national, regional and international development policies, taking into account the importance of enhancing synergies between sustainable agriculture practices, biodiversity, food security, nutrition, and development policies;

3. *Also reiterates* the importance of developing countries determining their own food security strategies, that food security and nutrition is a global challenge and a national policy responsibility and that any plans for addressing food security challenges and the eradication of poverty in relation to food security must be nationally articulated, designed, owned and led and built in consultation with all key stakeholders at the national level, as appropriate, and urges Member States, especially those that suffer from food insecurity, to make food security and nutrition a high priority and to reflect this in their national programmes and budgets;

4. *Calls upon* the international community to support Africa in the implementation of the various programmes under the New Partnership for Africa's Development,[21] especially the Comprehensive Africa Agriculture Development Programme;

5. *Welcomes* the Zero Hunger Challenge initiative launched by the Secretary-General at the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development as a vision for a future free from hunger;

6. *Also welcomes* the proclamation by the General Assembly of 2013 as the International Year of Quinoa[22] and the global launch of the Year, to be held on 31 January 2013, and encourages all Member States, the organizations of the United Nations system and all other relevant stakeholders to take advantage of the Year as a way of promoting the traditional knowledge of the Andean and other indigenous peoples, contributing to the achievement of food security, nutrition and poverty eradication and raising awareness of their contribution to social, economic and environmental development, and to share good practices on the implementation of activities during the Year, as indicated in the master plan of activities for the Year, entitled "A future sown thousands of years ago",[23] and recalls paragraph 3 of the

[19] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, *Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security* (Rome, 2012).

[20] A/67/294.

[21] A/57/304, annex.

[22] Resolution 66/221.

[23] A/67/553, annex.

report of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its 144th session;[24]

7. *Takes note* of the report of the Council of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations on its 144th session, which stresses the importance of the Organization's support to globally important agriculture heritage systems;

8. *Welcomes* the Scaling-Up Nutrition movement, which encourages increased political commitment and programmatic alignment to reduce global hunger and undernutrition, with emphasis on tackling undernutrition in women, especially pregnant and lactating women, and children under two years of age;

9. *Stresses* the need to address the root causes of excessive food price volatility, including its structural causes, at all levels, and the need to manage the risks linked to excessively volatile prices in agriculture commodities and their consequences for global food security and nutrition, as well as for smallholder farmers and poor urban-dwellers;

10. *Also stresses* the need to increase sustainable agricultural production and productivity globally, noting the diversity of agricultural conditions and systems, including through improving the functioning of markets and trading systems and strengthening international cooperation, particularly for developing countries, and by increasing public and private investment in sustainable agriculture, land management and rural development;

11. *Encourages* all stakeholders to take part in the inclusive consultation and negotiation processes within the Committee on World Food Security for the development and broader ownership of principles for responsible agricultural investment that enhances food security and nutrition, taking into account existing frameworks, such as the Principles for Responsible Agricultural Investment developed by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Bank;

12. *Recognizes* the need to increase the resilience of food and agricultural production to climate change, and encourages efforts at all levels to support climate-sensitive agricultural practices, including agroforestry, conservation agriculture, water management schemes, drought- and flood-resistant seeds and sustainable livestock management, including the resilience of vulnerable groups and food systems, which can also have a wider positive impact, emphasizing adaptation and mitigation to climate change as a major concern and objective for all farmers and food producers, especially small-scale producers;

13. *Reaffirms* the need to strive for a comprehensive twin-track approach to food security and nutrition security that consists of direct action to immediately tackle hunger for the most vulnerable and medium- and long-term sustainable agriculture, food security and nutrition; and rural development programmes to eliminate the root causes of hunger and poverty, including through the progressive realization of the right to adequate food;

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[24] Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, document CL 144/REP.

14. *Encourages* efforts at all levels to establish and strengthen social protection measures and programmes, including national safety nets and protection programmes for the needy and vulnerable, such as food and cash-for-work, cash transfer and voucher programmes, school feeding programmes and mother-and-child nutrition programmes, and in this regard underlines the importance of increasing investment, capacity-building and systems development;

15. *Reaffirms* the need to promote a significant expansion of research on food, nutrition and agriculture, extension services, training and education, and its funding, from all sources, to improve agricultural productivity and sustainability in order to strengthen agriculture as a key sector to promote development and to build up resilience to ensure better recovery from crisis and shock, including by strengthening the work of the reformed Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research so as to enhance its development impact, supporting national research systems, public universities and research institutions and promoting technology transfer on mutually agreed terms, the voluntary sharing of knowledge and practices and research to adapt to and mitigate climate change and improve equitable access to research results and technologies on mutually agreed terms at the national, regional and international levels, while giving due consideration to the preservation of genetic resources;

16. *Calls for* closing the gender gap in access to productive resources in agriculture, noting with concern that the gender gap persists for many assets, inputs and services, and stresses the need to invest in and strengthen efforts to meet the basic needs of rural women, including needs relating to their food and nutritional security and that of their families, and to promote adequate standards of living for them as well as decent conditions for work and access to local, regional and global markets;

17. *Invites* Governments and international organizations, in collaboration with cooperatives and cooperative organizations, to promote, as appropriate, the growth of agricultural cooperatives through easy access to affordable finance, the adoption of sustainable production techniques, investment in rural infrastructure and irrigation, strengthened marketing mechanisms and support for the participation of women in economic activities;

18. *Remains deeply concerned* about the recurring food insecurity in different regions of the world and its ongoing negative impact on health and nutrition, especially in the Horn of Africa and the Sahel, and in this regard underlines the urgent need for joint efforts at all levels to respond to the situation in a coherent and effective manner;

19. *Welcomes* the Global Alliance for Resilience Initiative — Sahel, which aims to promote greater resilience among vulnerable populations in the Sahel by creating greater synergy between emergency actions and long-term strategies aimed at addressing the root causes of food crises, in partnership with the Economic Community of West African States, the West African Economic and Monetary Union and the Permanent Inter-State Committee on Drought Control in the Sahel;

20. *Notes* the challenges faced by indigenous peoples in the context of food security, and in this regard calls upon States to take special actions to combat the root causes of the disproportionately high level of hunger and malnutrition among indigenous peoples;

21. *Recognizes* the contribution made thus far by early warning systems, and underlines that the reliability and timeliness of systems should be strengthened at the national, regional and international level, with a focus on countries that are particularly vulnerable to price shocks and food emergencies;

22. *Also recognizes* the importance of timely, accurate and transparent information in helping to address excessive food price volatility, takes note of global and regional initiatives, including the Agricultural Market Information System and its Rapid Response Forum, hosted by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the Food Security Information System of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations and the Asia-Pacific Food Security Information Platform, and urges international organizations, private sector actors and Governments to participate and ensure the public dissemination of timely and quality food market information products;

23. *Emphasizes* the need to revitalize the agriculture and rural development sectors, notably in developing countries, in an economically, socially and environmentally sustainable manner, and underlines the importance of taking the necessary actions to better address the needs of rural communities through, inter alia, enhancing access by agricultural producers, in particular small producers, women, indigenous peoples and people living in vulnerable situations, to credit and other financial services, markets, secure land tenure, health care, social services, education, training, knowledge and appropriate and affordable technologies, including for efficient irrigation, reuse of treated wastewater, water harvesting and storage;

24. *Urges* Member States and international organizations to pursue policies and strategies that improve the functioning of domestic, regional and international markets and ensure equitable access for all to those markets, especially smallholder and women farmers in developing countries, notes the importance of non-trade-distorting special measures that are consistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization aimed at creating incentives for smallholder farmers in developing countries to enable them to increase their productivity and to compete on a more equal footing in world food markets, and urges Member States to refrain from taking measures that are inconsistent with the rules of the World Trade Organization and that have adverse impacts on global, regional and national food security;

25. *Stresses* that a universal, rules-based, open, non-discriminatory and equitable multilateral trading system will promote agriculture and rural development in developing countries and contribute to world food security, and urges national, regional and international strategies to promote the participation of farmers, especially smallholder farmers, including women, in community, domestic, regional and international markets, and emphasizes that the successful conclusion of the Doha Development Round, in accordance with its mandate, would constitute a key action towards the achievement of food security;

26. *Also stresses* the need to remove food export restrictions or extraordinary taxes on food purchased for non-commercial humanitarian purposes by the World Food Programme, and not to impose them in the future;

27. *Further stresses* the need to continue to strengthen cooperation among the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the International Fund for Agricultural Development, the World Food Programme, the regional

commissions and all other relevant entities of the United Nations system and other intergovernmental organizations, the international financial institutions and international trade and economic institutions, in accordance with their respective mandates, in order to increase their effectiveness, as well as to strengthen cooperation with non-governmental organizations and the public and private sectors in promoting and strengthening efforts towards agriculture development and food security and nutrition;

28. *Stresses* the need to significantly reduce post-harvest and other food losses and waste throughout the food supply chain through, inter alia, increased promotion of appropriate harvesting practices, agro-food processing and appropriate facilities for the storage and packaging of food;

29. *Recognizes* the important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security as a key organ in addressing the issue of global food security, including in the context of the global partnership for food security;

30. *Encourages* international, regional and national efforts to strengthen the capacity of developing countries, in particular their small-scale producers, in order to enhance the production, productivity and nutritional quality of food crops and to promote sustainable practices in pre-harvest and post-harvest agricultural activities;

31. *Encourages* countries to give due consideration to implementing the Voluntary Guidelines on the Responsible Governance of Tenure of Land, Fisheries and Forests in the Context of National Food Security,[19] as endorsed by the Committee on World Food Security on 11 May 2012;

32. *Requests* the relevant entities of the United Nations system, in accordance with their respective mandates and in the most cost-effective manner, to ensure the speedy dissemination and promotion of the Guidelines;

33. *Reaffirms* the commitments to making every effort to achieve the Millennium Development Goals by 2015 in support of developing countries, in particular those countries that are lagging most behind and those Goals that are most off track, thus improving the lives of the poorest people;

34. *Invites* Member States and other stakeholders to give appropriate consideration to the issue of agriculture development, food security and nutrition in the discussions on the post-2015 development agenda;

35. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on developments related to issues highlighted in the present resolution;

36. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session an item entitled "Agriculture development, food security and nutrition".

United Nations A/67/444

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 61

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" and to allocate it to the Second Committee.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 22nd, 28th and 30th meetings, on 6, 13 and 21 November 2012. An account of the Committee's discussion of the item is contained in the relevant summary records (A/C.2/67/SR.22, 28 and 30). Attention is also drawn to the general debate held by the Committee at its 2nd to 6th meetings, from 8 to 10 October (see A/C.2/67/SR.2-6).

3. For its consideration of the item, the Committee had before it the following documents:

(a) Relevant chapters of the report of the Economic and Social Council for 2012 (A/67/3);[1]

(b) Note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions of the Palestinian

[1] For the final text, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Sixty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 3* (A/67/3/Rev.1).

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people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan (A/67/91-E/2012/13);

(c) Identical letters dated 6 September 2012 from the Permanent Representative of the Syrian Arab Republic to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council (A/67/358-S/2012/690).

4. At the 22nd meeting, on 6 November, the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia made an introductory statement (see A/C.2/67/SR.22).

5. At the same meeting, the Deputy Executive Secretary of the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia responded to comments made and questions posed by the representative of Tunisia (see A/C.2/67/SR.22).

II. Consideration of draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.33

6. At the 28th meeting, on 13 November, the representative of Egypt, on behalf of Afghanistan, Algeria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Burundi, Cuba, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Djibouti, Ecuador, Egypt, Guinea-Bissau, Indonesia, Iraq, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Malaysia, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Nicaragua, the Niger, Oman, Pakistan, Qatar, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Somalia, South Africa, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen and Palestine,[2] introduced a draft resolution entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources" (A/C.2/67/L.33). Subsequently, Namibia joined in sponsoring the draft resolution.

7. At its 30th meeting, on 21 November, the Committee was informed that the draft resolution had no programme budget implications.

8. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted draft resolution A/C.2/67/L.33 by a recorded vote of 156 to 5, with 7 abstentions (see para. 12). The voting was as follows:

In favour:

Afghanistan, Albania, Algeria, Andorra, Angola, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Armenia, Austria, Azerbaijan, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Barbados, Belarus, Belgium, Belize, Benin, Bhutan, Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Chile, China, Colombia, Comoros, Congo, Costa Rica, Croatia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Denmark, Djibouti, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Egypt, Eritrea, Estonia, Ethiopia, Fiji, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Grenada, Guatemala, Guinea, Guyana, Haiti, Hungary, Iceland, India, Indonesia, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Iraq, Ireland, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Jordan, Kazakhstan, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Latvia, Lebanon, Lesotho, Libya, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Madagascar, Malaysia,

[2] In accordance with General Assembly resolution 52/250.

Maldives, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Mexico, Monaco, Mongolia, Montenegro, Morocco, Myanmar, Namibia, Nepal, Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Norway, Oman, Pakistan, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Republic of Korea, Republic of Moldova, Romania, Russian Federation, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Samoa, San Marino, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Serbia, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Slovakia, Slovenia, Solomon Islands, Somalia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Suriname, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Tajikistan, Thailand, the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Timor-Leste, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Turkey, Turkmenistan, Tuvalu, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United Republic of Tanzania, Uruguay, Uzbekistan, Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of), Viet Nam, Yemen, Zambia, Zimbabwe.

Against:

Canada, Israel, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), United States of America.

Abstaining:

Australia, Cameroon, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Honduras, Panama, Papua New Guinea.

9. After the vote, a statement in explanation of vote was made by the representative of Israel (see A/C.2/67/SR.30).

10. Also at the 30th meeting, a statement was made by the observer for Palestine (see A/C.2/67/SR.30).

11. At the same meeting, statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representative of Israel and the observer for Palestine.

III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

12. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft resolution:

Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolution 66/225 of 22 December 2011, and taking note of Economic and Social Council resolution 2012/23 of 26 July 2012,

Recalling also its resolutions 58/292 of 6 May 2004 and 59/251 of 22 December 2004,

Reaffirming the principle of the permanent sovereignty of peoples under foreign occupation over their natural resources,

Guided by the principles of the Charter of the United Nations, affirming the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by force, and recalling relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 242 (1967) of 22 November 1967, 465 (1980) of 1 March 1980 and 497 (1981) of 17 December 1981,

Recalling its resolution 2625 (XXV) of 24 October 1970,

Reaffirming the applicability of the Geneva Convention relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War, of 12 August 1949,[1] to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Recalling, in this regard, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights[2] and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights,[2] and affirming that these human rights instruments must be respected in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, as well as in the occupied Syrian Golan,

Recalling also the advisory opinion rendered on 9 July 2004 by the International Court of Justice on the *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory*,[3] and recalling further its resolutions ES-10/15 of 20 July 2004 and ES-10/17 of 15 December 2006,

Expressing its concern about the exploitation by Israel, the occupying Power, of the natural resources of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and other Arab territories occupied by Israel since 1967,

Expressing its grave concern about the extensive destruction by Israel, the occupying Power, of agricultural land and orchards in the Occupied Palestinian

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[1] United Nations, *Treaty Series*, vol. 75, No. 973.

[2] See resolution 2200 A (XXI), annex.

[3] See A/ES-10/273 and Corr.1; see also *Legal Consequences of the Construction of a Wall in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, Advisory Opinion, I.C.J. Reports 2004*, p. 136.

Territory, including the uprooting of a vast number of fruit-bearing trees and the destruction of farms and greenhouses, and the grave environmental and economic impact in this regard,

Expressing its concern about the widespread destruction caused by Israel, the occupying Power, to vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, in particular in the Gaza Strip in the recent period, which, inter alia, pollutes the environment and negatively affects the water supply and other natural resources of the Palestinian people,

Taking note, in this regard, of the 2009 report by the United Nations Environment Programme regarding the grave environmental situation in the Gaza Strip,[4] and stressing the need for follow-up to the recommendations contained therein,

Aware of the detrimental impact of the Israeli settlements on Palestinian and other Arab natural resources, especially as a result of the confiscation of land and the forced diversion of water resources, including the destruction of orchards and crops and the seizure of water wells by Israeli settlers, and of the dire socioeconomic consequences in this regard,

Aware also of the detrimental impact on Palestinian natural resources being caused by the unlawful construction of the wall by Israel, the occupying Power, in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, and of its grave effect as well on the economic and social conditions of the Palestinian people,

Reaffirming the need for the resumption and accelerated advancement of negotiations within the Middle East peace process, on the basis of Security Council resolutions 242 (1967), 338 (1973) of 22 October 1973, 425 (1978) of 19 March 1978 and 1397 (2002) of 12 March 2002, the principle of land for peace, the Arab Peace Initiative[5] and the Quartet performance-based road map to a permanent two-State solution to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict,[6] as endorsed by the Security Council in its resolution 1515 (2003) of 19 November 2003 and supported by the Council in its resolution 1850 (2008) of 16 December 2008, for the achievement of a final peace settlement on all tracks,

Stressing in this regard the need for respect for the obligation upon Israel under the road map to freeze settlement activity, including so-called "natural growth", and to dismantle all settlement outposts erected since March 2001,

Stressing also the need for respect and preservation of the territorial unity, contiguity and integrity of all of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem,

Recalling the need to end all acts of violence, including acts of terror, provocation, incitement and destruction,

Taking note of the note by the Secretary-General transmitting the report prepared by the Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia on the economic and social repercussions of the Israeli occupation on the living conditions

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[4] *Environmental Assessment of the Gaza Strip following the Escalation of Hostilities in December 2008-January 2009* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.09.III.D.30).

[5] A/56/1026-S/2002/932, annex II, resolution 14/221.

[6] S/2003/529, annex.

of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan,[7]

1. *Reaffirms* the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and of the population of the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources, including land, water and energy resources;

2. *Demands* that Israel, the occupying Power, cease the exploitation, damage, cause of loss or depletion, and endangerment of the natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan;

3. *Recognizes* the right of the Palestinian people to claim restitution as a result of any exploitation, damage, loss or depletion, or endangerment of their natural resources resulting from illegal measures taken by Israel, the occupying Power, and Israeli settlers in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and expresses the hope that this issue will be dealt with within the framework of the final status negotiations between the Palestinian and Israeli sides;

4. *Stresses* that the wall and settlements being constructed by Israel in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including in and around East Jerusalem, are contrary to international law and are seriously depriving the Palestinian people of their natural resources, and calls in this regard for full compliance with the legal obligations affirmed in the 9 July 2004 advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice[3] and in relevant United Nations resolutions, including General Assembly resolution ES-10/15;

5. *Calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to comply strictly with its obligations under international law, including international humanitarian law, with respect to the alteration of the character and status of the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem;

6. *Also calls upon* Israel, the occupying Power, to cease all actions harming the environment, including the dumping of all kinds of waste materials in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, which gravely threaten their natural resources, namely water and land resources, and which pose an environmental, sanitation and health threat to the civilian populations;

7. *Further calls upon* Israel to cease its destruction of vital infrastructure, including water pipelines and sewage networks, which, inter alia, has a negative impact on the natural resources of the Palestinian people;

8. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its sixty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution, including with regard to the cumulative impact of the exploitation, damage and depletion by Israel of natural resources in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and in the occupied Syrian Golan, and decides to include in the provisional agenda of its sixty-eighth session the item entitled "Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources".

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[7] A/67/91-E/2012/13.

United Nations A/67/445

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 116

Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

I. Introduction

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Revitalization of the work of the General Assembly" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees for the sole purpose of considering and taking action on their respective tentative programmes of work.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 38th meeting, on 14 December 2012 (see A/C.2/67/SR.38).

II. Consideration of a draft decision contained in document A/C.2/67/L.65

3. At its 38th meeting, on 14 December, the Committee had before it the draft programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly (A/C.2/67/L.65), which had been submitted by the Chair on the basis of consultations held with the Bureau of the Committee.

4. At the same meeting, the Committee adopted its draft programme of work for the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, as contained in document A/C.2/67/L.65, and recommended its approval by the General Assembly (see para. 5).

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III. Recommendation of the Second Committee

5. The Second Committee recommends to the General Assembly the adoption of the following draft decision:

Programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly

The General Assembly approves the programme of work of the Second Committee for the sixty-eighth session of the Assembly as set out below:

1. Information and communications technologies for development.
2. Macroeconomic policy questions:
   (a) International trade and development;
   (b) International financial system and development;
   (c) External debt sustainability and development;
   (d) Commodities.
3. Follow-up to and implementation of the outcome of the 2002 International Conference on Financing for Development and the 2008 Review Conference.
4. Sustainable development:
   (a) Implementation of Agenda 21, the Programme for the Further Implementation of Agenda 21 and the outcomes of the World Summit on Sustainable Development and of the United Nations Conference on Sustainable Development;
   (b) Follow-up to and implementation of the Mauritius Strategy for the Further Implementation of the Programme of Action for the Sustainable Development of Small Island Developing States;
   (c) International Strategy for Disaster Reduction;
   (d) Protection of global climate for present and future generations of humankind;
   (e) Implementation of the United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, Particularly in Africa;
   (f) Convention on Biological Diversity;
   (g) Report of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme on its first universal session;
   (h) Harmony with Nature;
   (i) Sustainable mountain development.
5. Implementation of the outcome of the United Nations Conference on Human Settlements (Habitat II) and strengthening of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat).

6. Globalization and interdependence:

   (a) Role of the United Nations in promoting development in the context of globalization and interdependence;

   (b) Science and technology for development;

   (c) Development cooperation with middle-income countries;

   (d) Culture and development;

   (e) International migration and development.[1]

7. Groups of countries in special situations:

   (a) Follow-up to the Fourth United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries;

   (b) Comprehensive ten-year Review Conference on the Implementation of the Almaty Programme of Action.

8. Eradication of poverty and other development issues:

   (a) Implementation of the Second United Nations Decade for the Eradication of Poverty (2008-2017);

   (b) Women in development;

   (c) Human resources development.

9. Operational activities for development:

   (a) Operational activities for development of the United Nations system;

   (b) South-South cooperation.

10. Agriculture development, food security and nutrition.

11. Towards global partnerships.

12. Permanent sovereignty of the Palestinian people in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, and of the Arab population in the occupied Syrian Golan over their natural resources.

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[1] This sub-item is included in the programme of work for the sole purpose of holding a two-day high-level dialogue on international migration and development on 3 and 4 October 2013, after the general debate of the sixty-eighth session of the General Assembly, at United Nations Headquarters.

United Nations A/67/446

General Assembly

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Sixty-seventh session
Agenda item 131

Programme planning

Report of the Second Committee

Rapporteur: Ms. Aida **Hodžić** (Bosnia and Herzegovina)

1. At its 2nd plenary meeting, on 21 September 2012, the General Assembly, on the recommendation of the General Committee, decided to include in the agenda of its sixty-seventh session the item entitled "Programme planning" and to allocate it to all the Main Committees and the plenary to enhance the discussion of evaluation, planning, budgeting and monitoring reports.

2. The Second Committee considered the item at its 27th meeting, on 12 November 2012, and decided to keep the item open until the conclusion of the Committee's work.

3. At its 38th meeting, on 14 December, the Committee decided that no action was required on the item.

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